

GORETSKI, Ya.; PIVKOVA, A.

Method of selective cooling of the brain. Eksper, khir. i
anest. no.1:7-12'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - akademik K.Shishka)
meditsinskogo fakul'teta universiteta Kobernskogo v.Bratislave,
Chexoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (REFRIGERATION ANESTHESIA)

HORECKY, J.; PIVKOVA, A.

Oxygen consumption of the selectively cooled brain. Bratisl.
lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.4:221-228 '63.

1. Experimentálne laboratorium Katedry II chir. kliniky Lek.
fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV
K. Siska.

(BRAIN) (TISSUE METABOLISM)
(ENERGY METABOLISM) (HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION)
(BLOOD VISCOSITY)

ROZHOLD, Z.; ROZHOLD, J.; PIVKOVA, A.; HORECKY, J.; BROZMAN, M.

Use of extracorporeal circulation in regional perfusion of malignant tumors with chemotherapeutic agents. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.11:662-670 '63.

1. Chirurgické oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice v Bratislave, veduci MUDr. Z. Rozhold, II chirurgická klinika Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave, veduci akad. K. Siska, Ustav patologickej anatomie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. M. Brozman.

(ISOLATION PERFUSION) (HEART, MECHANICAL)
(CHROMIUM ISOTOPES) (ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

PIVKOVA, A.; KOSTOLNY, I.

Experiences with the resection treatment of carcinoma of the lungs. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no. 4: 230-238 '64.

1. II. chirurgická klinika Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave;
vedoucí: akad. K. Siska.

HORECKY, J.; PIVKOVA, A.

Blood flow changes during hypothermic brain perfusion. Bratisl.
lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.5:260-270 '63.

1. Experimentálne laboratórium Katedry II chirurgickej kliniky
Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave, veduci akademik
A. Siska.

(PERFUSION) (CAROTID ARTERIES)
(HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION)

4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROZHOLD, Z; ROZHOLD, J; PIVKOVA, A; HORECKY, J; BROZMAN, M.

1. Surgical Ward of the Military Hospital (Chirurgické oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice), Bratislava (for Rozhold); 2. Second Surgical Clinic of the Medical Faculty of Komensky University (II. chirurgická klinika Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského), Bratislava; 3. Institute of Pathological Anatomy of the Medical Faculty of Komensky University (Ustav patologické anatomie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského), Bratislava (for Brozman)

Bratislava, Bratislavské lekárske listy, No 11, 1963, pp 662-665

"The Use of Extracorporeal Circulation for Regional Perfusion with Chemotherapeutics in Malignant Tumors."

DOBROTA, S.; KRAJCOVIC, L.; PIVKOVA, A.; LICKO, T.

Experience with the diagnosis and therapy of mediastinal tumors.
Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.3:167-180 '62.

1. Z II. chirurgickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave,
prednosta akad. K. Biska.
(MEDIASTINAL NEOPLASMS)

PIVKOVA, A.; HORECKY, J.; ROZHOLD, J.; ROZHOLD, Z.

Some problems in prolonged extracorporeal circulation in
experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no. 4: 203-210
'64.

1. II. Chirurgická klinika v Bratislave (veduci: akademik K.
Siska) a Vojenská nemocnica v Bratislave (veduci: MUDr.
Z. Rozhold).

HAVIAR, V.; ZAJAC, M.; HORECKY, J.; PIVKOVA, A.; ROZHOLD, J.; ROZHOLD, Z.

Use of a pump oxygenator in the treatment of patients with cor pulmonale complicated by hypercapnia and respiratory acidosis. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.6:367-371 30 S '65.

1. Z II. int. kliniky Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. V. Haviar) z II. chir. kliniky Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho (veduci prof. MUDr. K. Siska) a z chir. odd. Vojenskej nemocnice v Bratislave (veduci MUDr. Z. Rozhold).

SIMKOVIC, I.; DEBROTA, S.; KOSTOLNY, I.; SCHNORRER, M.; KRATOCHVIL, M.;
PIVKOVA, A.; DUCHON, J.

A hemodynamic study of the pulmonary circulation in some surgical
pulmonary diseases. Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.10:641-646 31 May 55.

1. Z II chir. kliniky LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta clen koresp.
SAV K. Siska, z Ustavu usitej anatomie LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta
MUDr. M. Kratochvil, a z II. internej kliniky LFUK v Bratislave,
prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Haviar.

(HYPERTENSION

pulm. in surg. pulm. dis., catheterization of heart
& pulm. artery)

(LUNGS, diseases

surg., pulm. hypertension elimination by catheterization)

(HEART

catheterization in surg. pulm. dis.)

(ARTERIES, PULMONARY

catheterization in surg. pulm. dis.)

SALO, D.P.; PIVNENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; KRASOVSKIY, I.V.
[Krasovs'kyi, I.V.]; NIKOLENKO, V.F.

Preparing mixtures by the weight-voluminal method. Farmatsev.
zhur. 16 no.4:20-23 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov
Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

... V. LITVINENKO, ...
... P. K. Chabovets, ...

studying aseptic methods for the preparation of drugs.
Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no. 6, 1962, 100.

1. Kafeira mikrobiologicheskoy tekhnologii lekarnykh preparatov
Farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

PIVNEK, G. P.

"The Reaction of Mercuric Dichloride with a Solution of Basic Lead Acetate,"
Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 10, No. 13, 1940. Sci. Res. Div., Chair of Pharmaceutical
Chem., Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Inst.
Received 2 March 1940.

Report U-1610, 3 Jan. 1952.

PIVNIKO, O. P., dotsent

Teaching the technology of medicinal forms and of galenic preparations in pharmacy schools. Apt.delo 4 no.1:28-30 Ja-P '55

(MIRA 8:4)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PHARMACY, education,
in Russia)

PIVARENKO, G.P., dotsent

Further improvement in the training of pharmacy personnel. Apt.
delo 4 no.3:21-24 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya USSR.

(PHARMACY,
in Russia, personnel train.)

PIVNEKO, G.P.

PORTNOV, A.I. otvetstvennyy redaktor; KNIZHKO, P.O., redaktor; KRAMARENKO, V.F., redaktor; NAUMENKO, M.A., redaktor; PIVNEKO, G.P., redaktor; ROZENBERG, M.A., redaktor; SAVITSKIY, I.V., redaktor; TROTSSENKO, A.G., redaktor; SHELUD'KO, V.M., redaktor; VAYSMAN, G.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, N.B., redaktor; GIMSHTBYN, A.D., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Problems in pharmacy; a collection of scientific papers from pharmaceutical schools of the Ukraine] Nekotorye voprosy farmatsii; sbornik nauchnykh trudov vysshikh farmatsevticheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 366 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.
(PHARMACY)

PIVNERKO, G.P., dotsent

Pharmaceutical terminology. Apt.delo 6 no.2:70-73 Mr-Ap '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva
zdavookhraneniya USSR.

(PHARMACOLOGY--TERMINOLOGY)

PIVNEKO, G.P., kand. farmatsevticheskikh nauk

Improve and increase the equipment used in pharmaceutical production.
Apt.delo 6 no.6:50-51 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya USSR.

(DRUG INDUSTRY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

LITVINENKO, M.N.; PIVNENKO, G.P.

Chemical investigation of ethereal oils from valerian rhizomes
and roots. Ukr.khim. zhur. 23 no.6:761-764 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Essences and essential oils) (Valerian)

KAZARNOVSKIY, L.S.; LOKHVITSKAYA, M.F.; LYSENKO, L.V.; PIVNENKO, G.P.;
SERGEYENKO, T.A.; SILA, V.I.; SOTNIKOVA, O.M.; CHUYKO, O.V.

Comparison of methods for preparing and analysing infusions [with
summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:64-71 Ja-P '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Is Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dots.
Yu.G. Borisyuk) Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya USSR.

(EXTRACTS)

PIVNENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; CHAGOVETS, R.K. [Chahovets', R.K.];
PERTSEV, I.M.; BAKUMENKO, G.A. [Bakumenko, H.A.]

Increasing the productivity of workers in drugstores. Farmatsev.
zhur. 15 no.1:37-42 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii likars'kikh form i galenovikh preparativ
Kharkivs'kogo farmatsevtichnogo 'nstitutu.
(DRUGSTORES)

PIVNIENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, G.P.]; MARINICH, I.P.

Preparation of solutions with weight-volume concentration by the gravimetric method. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:27-28 '60.

(MIL 14:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv.

(SOLUTIONS (PHARMACY))

PIVNENKO, G.P.; CHERNOV, N.Ye.; SALO, D.P.

Efficient technological processes in preparing drugs used in
the form of drops. Apt. delo 10 no. 1:34-37 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(DRUG INDUSTRY)

PIVNEKO, G.I. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; CHERNOV, M.Yu.; SALO, D.P.

Use of bentonites as disintegrating materials in tablets. Farmatsev.
zhur. 16 no. 2:31-33 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii likars'kikh form i galenovikh preparativ
Kharkivs'kogo farmatsevticheskogo institutu.
(TABLETS (MEDICINE)) (BENTONITE)

PIVVENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; KRIVENCHUK, P.E. [Kryvenchuk, P.IE.];
LITVINENKO, M.M. [Lytvynenko, M.M.]; MARENICH, I.P. [Marenych, I.P.]

Connection of the higher school with production. Farmatsev. zhur.
16 no.3:74-76 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(PHARMACY—STUDY AND TEACHING)

PERTSEV, I.M.; PIVNENKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]

Use of chromatography for the study of essential oils which are used in pharmaceutical practice. Report No.2: Determination of menthol, its esters and cineole in the essential oil of peppermint using chromatographic analysis. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.1:21-27 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS) (PEPPERMINT OIL)
(MENTHOL) (CINEOLE)

PIVNEKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; GORDIYENKO, V.I. [Hordiienko, V.I.];
PERTSEV, I.M.; CHAGOVETS, R.K. [Chahovets', R.K.]

Effect of thickeners on the quality of suppositories. Farmatsev.
zhur. 17 no.4:9-13 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(SUPPOSITORIES) (THICKENING AGENTS)

PIVNEKO, G.I. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; SOTNIKOVA, O.M. [Sotnykova, .M.]

Production of extracts from alkaloid-containing vegetable medicinal
raw material under the effect of ultrasound. Farmatsiya, 20
no.1:39-42 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov Kirovskogo
farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

1. The first of these is the fact that the

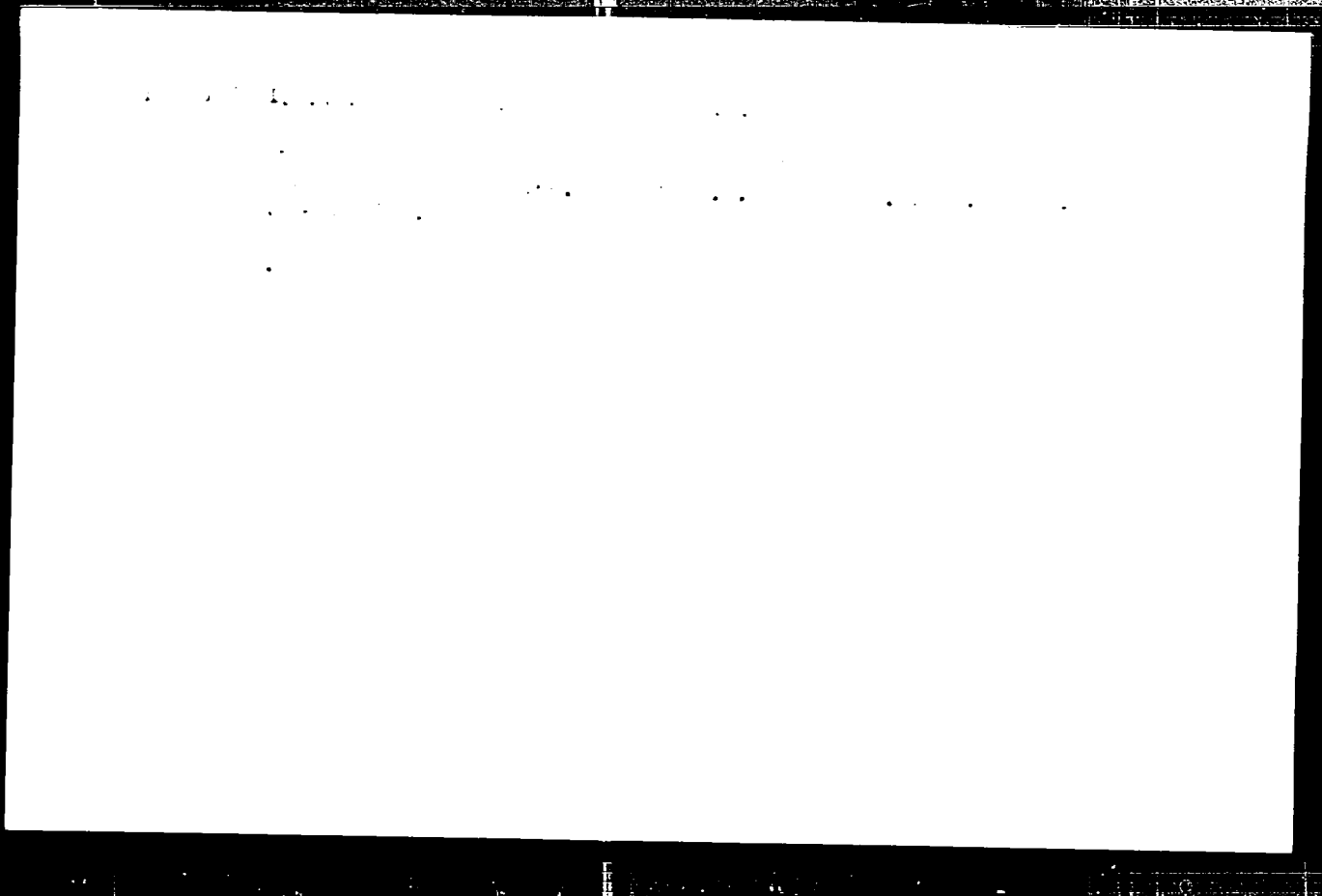
information is not available to the public.

2. The second is the fact that the information is not

available to the public.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

PORTSEV, I.M.; KRASOVSKIY, I.V. [Krasovs'kyi, I.V.]; HIVENKO, G.P. [Hivnenko, H.P.]

Selecting the method of chromatographic analysis. Report No.1: Farmatsev.
zhur. 18 no.1:18-23 '63. (CIA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevtichenkiy institut.

Sh. V. (Chernov, V.I.); IV. (Chernov, V.I.);

... of the ... (the ... of ...).

... (the ... of ...).

PIVNEKO, G.P. [Pivnenko, H.P.]; CHAGOVETS, R.K. [Chahovets', R.K.];
PERTSEV, I.M.; SOTNIKOVA, G.M.

Presence of water-insoluble tannins in the roots of the spurge
Euphorbia palustris. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.1:32-35 '61.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

PIVNEKO, V.M. (Melitopol)

Spectral theory of the operator $--\Delta u + Ku$ in infinite space
where K — is a bounded Hermitian operator. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mat. no.3:122-134 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Operators(Mathematics))

1 13972-63

ENT(a)/FCC(w)/BDS APTTC LJP(C)

ACCESSION No: AF3000005

2/01 60/63/000/003/01 22/01 34

AUTHOR: Pivovarov, V. N. (Molotovsk)

52

TITLE: Spectral theory of the operator which is the sum of the Laplace operator and a bounded Hermitian operator, in an unbounded space

SOURCE: IVM. Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 122-134

TOPIC TAGS: Laplace operator, Hermitian operator, spectral analysis resolvent

ABSTRACT: The author investigates spectral analysis of the operator Δu plus Ku , where Δu is a Laplace operator, in unbounded three-dimensional space. K is a bounded Hermitian operator. Lower case Latin letters denote vectors of three-dimensional space with origin at the center of the coordinates and also denote the points which are the ends of these vectors; dp is an element of volume; $d\tilde{p}$ is an element of the surface; and E is the whole space. If D is a subregion of E , then $L_2 \supset S(D)$ denotes the usual Hilbert space of square integrable functions with domain D . The theorems are given in the Enclosures. "The author takes the opportunity to express his deep gratitude to Professor A. Ya. Povzar for the statement of the problem and his aid in writing this article." Orig. art. has: 58 formulas.

Card 1/5/

LEVCHENKO, A.I.; PIVNENKO, V.P.; NAGORNAYA, A.P.

Preparation of 5-nitroacenaphthene and its reduction to
aminoacenaphthene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:896-899 Ap '62.
(MIRA 1514)

(Acenaphthene)

PIVNEV, F.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,dots.

Method of determining flexures in the elastic-plastic stage of double-hinged steel arches. Trudy KHIIT no.28:153-172 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Arches, Metal) (Flexure)

PIVNEV, F.A., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental studies on the bearing capacity and deformation of two-hinged steel arches tied to prevent loss of rigidity. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.3:120-131 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mostov i konstruktsiy Leningovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Arches, Metal)

PIVNEV, F.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUDIN, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROMANENKO, I.T.

Protecting bridge spans from corrosion. Transp.stroi. 6 no.5:
28-29 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachalnika Khar'kovskoy distantsei puti (for
Romanenko).

(Bridges, Iron and steel--Corrosion)

PIVNEV, F. A.

PIVNEV, F. A.: "Experimental-theoretical investigation of the bearing qualities and deformations of steel double-hinged arches". Khar'kov, 1955. MI Railways USSR. Khar'kov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate for Technical Sciences

SO: Zhurnalovaya letopis', No. 2, 22 December, 1955. Moscow.

FIVNEV, I.A.

Local variability of *Leuciscus bergi* Kaashchkarov in Lake Issyk-Kul'.
Uch. zap. Biol.-pochv. fak. Kir. um. no.7:211-223 '58.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Issyk-Kul'—*Leuciscus*)

PIVNEV, I.A.

Leuciscus in Lake Issykkul'. Izv. sbor. no.1:2-38 '63.

Morphology and biology of roach from the Chu basin.
Ibid.:57-60

Materials on the morphology and biology of the rudd *Scardinus erythrophthalmus* of the Chu basin. Ibid.:61-64.

Materials on the biometry and biology of the Turkestan ide and Kirghizistan *Leuciscus* from the Chu basin. Ibid.:65-75
(MIFA 18:2)

PIVNEV I.A.

Materials on the biology of the common carp from Lake Issyk Kul.
Trudy Biol.inst. KirPAN SSSR no.4:189-196 '51. (MLRA 9:10)
(ISSYK KUL, LAKE--CARP)

IVNAY, I.A.

Age- and sex-induced variability of *Leuciscus bergi* Kashegarov
in Lake Issyk-Kul'. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. KirPAN SSSR.
no. 1:103-112 '54. (MIRA 10 6)
(Issyk-Kul', Lake--Gor.)

PIVNEV, I.A.

~~REDACTED~~

Fecundity of the Issyk-Kul bream (*Leuciscus bergi* Kashkarov, Cyprinidae, Pisces). Trudy Biol.inet.KirPAN SSSR no.3:133-144 '55.
(ISSYK-KUL--BREAM) (MLRA 8:5)

PAVLOVA, Mariya Vladimirovna; GURVICH, V.F., otv. red.; PIVNEV, I.A.,
red.

[Zoobenthos in the gulfs of Lake Issykkul' and its use by
fishes] Zoobentos zalivov ozera Issyk-Kul' i ego ispol'zo-
vanie rybami. Frunze, Izd-vo "Ilim," 1964. 84 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

(A, N)
1 1331-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) ENS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5020411

UR/0375/65/000/008/0025/0031

AUTHORS: Zhukov, V. P. (Colonel); Pivnev, V. I. (Major)

TITLE: Aerial reconnaissance supporting an amphibious operation

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 8, 1965, 25-31

TOPIC TAGS: aerial photograph, aerial reconnaissance, amphibian operation, photographic reconnaissance, radar reconnaissance

ABSTRACT: Amphibious operations were studied on the basis of U.S. experiences in World War II. The general reconnaissance requirements for each operation are the same, requiring close coordination of the various air arms of all the services. Prior to the development of operational plans, the terrain must be surveyed, defensive installations detected, enemy disposition noted, supply and reserve potentials studied, etc. During transit of the landing force to the debarkation area, convoys must be protected, and enemy forces capable of interrupting the operation must be kept under surveillance. During the landing, aerial reconnaissance reports assist in controlling gunfire, organizing landing operations, and noting changes in the enemy's strength. To ensure that the necessary information is gathered and rapidly relayed to the commanders, an aerial

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020411

reconnaissance force should be assembled, and a communication network established. Visual reconnaissance, chiefly used during the combat stage, provides speed and flexibility, but is limited by meteorological conditions and delivers only subjective reports, not documented material for later study. Aerial photography is useful during the planning stages. It permits detailed study, but the time delay in processing the photographs is a disadvantage during combat. Radar reconnaissance is useful during poor visibility operations, provides long range visibility, and is essential for detection of the enemy's electronic potential. Infrared reconnaissance has many advantages, its chief drawback being that its operation requires highly qualified specialists.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

mlr
Card 2/2

L 55863-65 EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM 26
UR/0081/65/000/008/S087/S097 B
ACCESSION NR: AR5014995
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya. Abs. 88550
AUTHOR: Zalukayev, L. P.; Pivnav, V. I. 15
TITLE: Evaluation of the effectiveness of a series of antioxidants for rubbers
by the NMR method
CITED SOURCE: Tr. Labor. khimii vysokomolekul. soedineniy. Voronezhsk. un-t,
vyp. 2, 1963, 140-141
TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, rubber antioxidant, nuclear magnetic resonance,
rubber film oxidation 15
TRANSLATION: Eight antioxidants were tested in SKB (synthetic butadiene rubber)
films: (a) four aromatic amines and (b) four phenols. The content of anti-
oxidants was 0.5%. The films were oxidized in air at 130C. In the course of the
oxidation, the ratio of the amplitudes of the first derived NMR signals of the
unoxidized (A_0) and oxidized (A) rubbers was measured. All the antioxidants of
group (a) stopped the autocatalysis at the very start of the oxidation, A_0/A

Cord 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5014995

being constant. The antioxidants of group (b) retarded only the process of cross-linking at the start of the oxidation; their induction period began some time after the oxidation had begun. The antioxidants studied were arranged in the following order of decreasing effectiveness: (a) N,N'-dinaphthyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-di- β -naphthyl-p,p'-diaminodiphenylmethane; (b) 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol, di-o-cresol monosulfide, 2,5-di-tert-amylhydroquinone, N-sec-octyl-p-anisidine. S. K.

SUB CODE: NP, MT

ENCL: 00, 5

aurm
Cord 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026365

S/0138/64/000/003/0019/0021

AUTHORS: Zalukayev, I. P.; Pivnov, V. I.; Reznikov, V. S.; Shestakova, O. O.;
Korbanova, Z. N.; Buryagina, A. S.

TITLE: A study of thermal aging in protector rubbers made from natural rubber by
nuclear magnetic resonance

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: thermal aging, rubber, nuclear magnetic resonance, magnetic field,
aging coefficient, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) method is briefly described. The
phenomenon involves magnetic moments acquired by the nuclei of element atoms
placed in a constant magnetic field of magnitude H_0 . For a proton-nucleus atom of
hydrogen, the orientation energy is determined from

$$\Delta E = 2\mu H_0$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026365

and the frequency from

$$h\nu_0 = 2\mu H_0$$

This method has been used to determine the thermal aging of 2-mm thick protector rubber specimens with various antioxidants at 100, 120, and 140°C temperatures in atmospheric air. The amplitude change ΔA of an arbitrary NMR signal is represented graphically as a function of time and temperature. At 120 and 140°C temperatures a plateau is observed in the curves for aging times of 90 and 30 hours respectively. A table is presented of aging coefficients, comparing the oxidation kinetics of eleven specimens by the NMR method and a mechanical method. The NMR method is shown to be a useful means for investigating thermal aging in rubber. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 tables, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Veroneshskiy shingovyy zavod (Veronesh Tire Works); Veroneshskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet (Veronesh State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4030373

S/0190/64/006/003/0538/0540

AUTHORS: Zalukayev, L. P.; Pivnev, V. I.

TITLE: The application of nuclear magnetic resonance to the study of aging of rubber

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 538-540.

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, rubber aging, rubber oxidation, structuration, oxidation inhibitor, neozone D, ionol, dinaphthylphenylenediamine, nuclear magnetic resonance, induction period, autocatalytic process

ABSTRACT: Films of butadiene rubber SKB(0.3 mm thick), containing 0.25 or 0.5% of various antioxidants, were subjected to oxidation at 130C in air for various periods up to 600 hours. The amplitude of the signal derivative of proton nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) of these samples was recorded, and the results were compared with data from the volumetric studies. As is shown on the chart (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure), the oxidation induction period for rubber containing 0.5% neozone D is approximately twice that of the sample containing 0.25% of this antioxidant. A steep climb of the curve following the induction period is typical for

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030373

neozone D. When measured by the NMR technique, the oxidation induction period of sample containing 0.25% neozone D was 22 hours, as against 100 hours needed in the volumetric method. This is explained by the fact that after 22 hours the oxidation process acquires an autocatalytic aspect. The use of N,N'-dinaphtnyl-p-phenylenediamine (DNPD) as antioxidant produced an NMR curve of similar character, but here the induction period was extended to 550 hours and was not affected by the amount of antioxidant. The antioxidant ionol produced NMR curves of a staggered character, in which segments pertaining to autocatalytic oxidation are followed by periods of stabilization. The authors have advanced a theory that here the inhibition is due to the formation of oxidation products of ionol (such as diphenols and diquinones). Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Apr63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

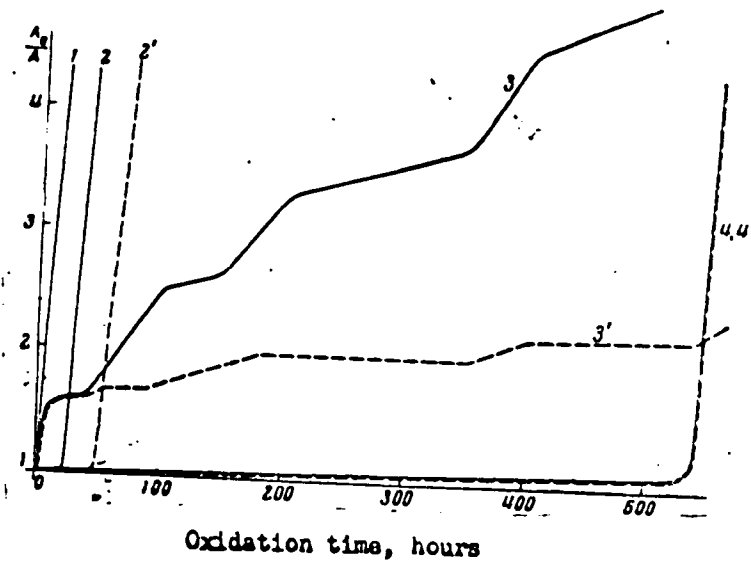
OTHER: 000

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2/4

ACCESSION NR: APL030373

ENCLOSURE: 01



Card - 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4030373

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 1. Progress of structuration at 130C of sodium-butadiene rubber.

- 1 - rubber
- 2 - rubber with 0.25% neozone D
- 3 - rubber with 0.25% ionol
- 4 - rubber with 0.25% DNPD
- 2' - rubber with 0.5% neozone D
- 3' - rubber with 0.5% ionol
- 4' - rubber with 0.5% DNPD

Card

4/4

PIVNEV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich [Pivnev, V.O.], prepodavatel' politicheskoy ekonomii; CHAYEVSKAYA, N.S. [Chayevs'ka, N.S.], red.; LEVCHENKO, O.K., tekhn. red.

[Origin of the communist distribution of public consumption funds] Parostky komunistychnoho rozpodilu. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1962. 60 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Odeskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Pivnev).
(Cost and standard of living)

ZALUKAYEV, L.P.; PIVNEV, V.I.

Application of nuclear magnetic resonance to the study
of the aging of rubbers. Vysokom. soed 6 no.3:538-540
Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

117 AND 120 CODES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

117 AND 120 CODES

17

ca

Butter-milk removal. Z. V. IVANOV and S. N. IZVARCHENKO. Russ. appl. 66,782, Apr. 12, 1959. A mist of K_2CO_3 and $CaCl_2$ is placed in the boiler. The mist is then removed with water together with the soap after a certain period.

650 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 120 CODES

117 AND 120 CODES

ACC NR: AP6019301

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/004/0760/0762

AUTHOR: DORMAN, L. I.; Kolomoys, Ye. V.; PLYUSOVA, V. I.; Sergeyeva, G. A. 42
ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Nature and energy spectrum of solar-diurnal and semidiurnal variations at the time of some Forbush effects

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 760-762

TOPIC TAGS: diurnal variation, solar spectrum, cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses solar-diurnal and semidiurnal variations on 1-2 November, 11-13 April 1960 and 29-30 April and 1 May 1962. The study was based on data from the world network of stations recording the neutron component of cosmic ray intensity, corrected for the barometric effect. The harmonic analysis was based on data corrected for the Forbush effect. The plotted data show that there is a clearly expressed diurnal variation of both cosmic rays and the geomagnetic field. Cosmic ray data have a well-expressed inverse correlation with the H component in the first two cases considered, when there were moderate magnetic storms; in the third case there was a direct correlation, when the geomagnetic field was restored after the Forbush effect. Analysis of the

UDC: 523.165

Card 1/2

1 292/0-44

ACC NR: AP6019301

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000" CIA-RDP86-00513R001341
Dependence of the time of the maximum of the variations on the cutoff energy revealed that the time of the maximum of the diurnal variation is displaced gradually to the early hours with an increase of cutoff energy. Nothing definite can be said concerning the phase of the semidiurnal variation. It is shown that the first two cases can be attributed to a close source and the third case can be attributed to a distant source. In these cases the energy spectra are somewhat different. In the case of a near source the spectrum is somewhat harder than for the case of a distant source. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 08 / SUBM DATE: 13Aug64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 29172-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6018865

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0826/0830

AUTHOR: Kalomyets, Ye. V.; Pionova, V. T.

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of cosmic ray intensity decreases of the Forbush type as a function of solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 826-830

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, cosmic ray intensity

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of a number of characteristic Forbush decreases occurring in 1957-1962. The authors have computed the energy spectra at the time of the decreases and at the time of recovery. It is demonstrated that at the time of one Forbush decrease the spectrum can change rather sharply. No definite pattern was discovered in the change of the energy spectra of Forbush decreases with a change of solar activity. The rate of change of cosmic ray intensity at the times of the decrease and recovery is dependent on the direction of arrival of the particles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 03 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 PB

REC. 523145

L 5751-55 EWT(1)/EWA(h)/FCC CW

ACC NR: AP 5026233

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/010/1894/1897

AUTHOR: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V.T.

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S.M.Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of cosmic-ray intensity variations during Forbush effects
/Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity, 24-31
August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Investiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 10, 1965, 1894-1897

TOPIC TAGS: Cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray variation, magnetic storm, earth
magnetic field, solar corpuscular radiation

ABSTRACT: The time variations of the horizontal component of the Earth's magnetic field and the cosmic ray intensity during 7 magnetic storms accompanied by Forbush decreases were compared and the results are discussed briefly. Curves are presented for the storms of 20 October - 3 November 1958 and 29 March - 15 April 1960. The cosmic ray and horizontal magnetic field intensities correlate rather well. At the time of minimum horizontal field intensity, however, there was a small maximum in the cosmic ray intensity; this is ascribed to a shift of the rigidity threshold. During recovery the small-amplitude variations of cosmic-ray intensity observed at high-latitude stations correlated negatively with those of the horizontal magnetic

Card 1/2

L 6951-66

ACC NR: AP 5026233

field intensity. The observations are consistent with the current hypothesis that the changes of cosmic ray and horizontal magnetic field intensities are due to the same corpuscular streams. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: AA

SUBM DATE: 00/--Oct65

ORIG. REF: 010

OTH REF: 000

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

L 32004-65 EWT(1)/POO/EWB(v)/EEG(t)/EEG-1/EMA(h) Po-1/Pq-1/Pe-5/Pae-2/Peb/
 P1-1 ASDA/SSDA/ESD/AFMDC/AFWL/ESD/AFETR/ESDI/PB-1 GW/WS

ACCESSION NR: AR4045185

5/0289/64/000/007/0050/0051

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Otd. vy* p., Abs. 7.51.391

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Change in cosmic ray intensity on quiet and magnetically disturbed days

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luch. No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 149-153

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetism, stratosphere, upper atmosphere, magnetic storm, Forbush decrease

TRANSLATION: The authors compare the change in cosmic ray intensity on the basis of measurements in the stratosphere over Minneapolis, Murmansk and Moscow, on the one hand, and sea-level data at Ottawa, Churchill and Herstonceaux on the other. The ratio of the amplitudes of variations for Minneapolis, Murmansk and Moscow varies from 35, 29 and 2, respectively on quiet days to 22, 12 and 4, respectively at the time of magnetic storms. It is shown that: 1) on magnetically quiet days the relative increase of low-energy cosmic ray intensity (up to 0.3 Bev) in the stratosphere exceeds by many times the latitude effect with a cutoff rigidity of ~ 2 Bev; 2) on magnetically disturbed days there is an opposite phenomenon -- in the high latitudes the relative amplitude of the Forbush

Cord 1/2

L 32004-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045185

decrease decreases, but at the lower latitudes (with the cutoff rigidity ~ 2 Bev) it increases almost by a factor of 2. Bibliography with 10 items. L. Dorman,

SUB CODE: AA, ES

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2

DORMAN, L.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; KOZAK, L.V.; PIVNEVA, V.T.; SERGEYEVA, G.A.

Fluctuation of cosmic ray intensity during Forbush decrease.
Geomag. 1 ser. 3 no.2:362 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 15713-65 EMT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/ESG-1/ESG(t)/EWA(h) Po-1/Ps-5/Pq-1/Pap-2/Pt-11,
PI-1/Pe5/Pb-1 ASD-3/AFETC/AFMDC/ESD-3/RADC/APGC/RAEM(c)/ESD(t)/SSD/BSD/AFWL/
ASD(a)-5/AFMDC/AFETR/RAEM(a) GW/WS
ACCESSION NR: AR4049320

S/0269/64/000/008/0057/0058

AUTHOR: Dorman, L.I., Kolomeyets, Ye. V., Pivneva, V.T., Sergeyeva, G. A. B

TITLE: Variations in intensity and anisotropy of cosmic rays during world magnetic storms and auroras at low latitudes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Otdel'ny'y vy'p., Abs. 8.81.381

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luchl. No. 5, M., AN SSSR, 1963, 5-81

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, magnetic storm, geomagnetism, upper atmosphere, aurora, magnetic field, corpuscular stream, Forbush decrease

TRANSLATION: Data from the world network of cosmic ray stations during the period of high solar activity 1957-1959 have been used in a study of the following problems. 1. During the entire IGY-IGC period the network of hydrometeorological stations of the Kazakh SSR observed 15 auroras, 3 of which were associated with moderate magnetic storms, 4 with large storms and 9 with very large magnetic storms. Observational data on the hard and neutron component of cosmic rays are used in an investigation of the Forbush decreases during these storms. Changes in cosmic ray intensity are compared with changes in the H component of the geomagnetic field and the K index of magnetic

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1-15713-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049320

activity. An evaluation is made of the character of change in the energy spectrum of the Forbush decrease with time in periods of decrease and restoration of intensity (from the ratio of the amplitudes of the effects in the neutron and hard components). It is shown that in most cases with increasing restoration of intensity there will be an appreciable softening of the spectrum, which agrees with the model attributing the Forbush decreases to the effect of magnetic fields of corpuscular streams on cosmic rays. 2. A similar analysis was made for Forbush decreases caused by magnetic storms which were not accompanied by auroras in the Kazakh SSR. According to observational data on cosmic rays, the corpuscular streams causing these storms in all probability had a lower density of kinetic energy and at the time of the interaction with the geomagnetic field formed a cavity of greater size than did the corpuscular streams in the first case (when auroras were observed). With respect to the magnetic properties, no appreciable difference was noted between the corpuscular streams causing and not causing auroras in the middle and low latitudes. 3. Using the results of determination of the rigidity of the geomagnetic cutoff for the world network of stations, taking into account six harmonics of the field on the basis of data from ground observations of the hard and neutron components and the results of stratospheric and underground observations of cosmic rays, the authors

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L 15713-65

ACCESSION NR: AB4049320

have found the energy spectrum of Forbush decreases for 18 magnetic storms on the basis of the coupling coefficients method. It is shown that the primary variation $\delta D(E)/D(E)$ in the region of energies E up to 15 Bev changes appreciably from case to case in the range 0.05-0.25 with a tendency to an increase with transition to small energies. This shows that the leakage of particles through the magnetic fields of corpuscular streams (as a result of the presence of field nonuniformities and the scattering of cosmic particles on them) decreases appreciably with a decrease in the energy of primary cosmic rays. 4. An analysis was made of the character of the change in the diurnal and semi-diurnal variations of the cosmic ray neutron component during 18 magnetic storms during the period June 1957-December 1959 (there were 9 with sudden commencements and 6 with a gradual commencement; very large 5, large 3, moderate 5 and small 2). Neutron monitor data were averaged for five latitude zones with different cutoff rigidities. Amplitude and phase of the first and second harmonics were computed for three periods: before onset of the Forbush decrease (3-hour averaging), at the time of the Forbush decrease and in the period of restoration. It is shown that fluctuations in the tendencies of change in the anisotropy of cosmic rays at the time of magnetic storms are extremely great: there are shifts in the time of the maximum to both the morning and the evening hours and there are cases of both an increase and decrease in amplitude. The results can apparently be explained on the basis of the representation of two sources of cosmic ray

Card 3/4

L 15713-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049320

anisotropy during magnetic storms -- distant, associated with the electromagnetic properties of corpuscular streams, and local, caused by asymmetrical change in the geomagnetic field during a magnetic storm. Bibliography of 32 items. L. Dorman. 0

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

Cord 4/4

L 17130-65 EEC-4/ENG(v)/JWA(h)/EWT(1)/EEG(t)/FCC Pa-5/P1-4/Po-4/Pq-4/
Pae-2/Pe5/Pb-4 AFWL/BSO/SSD/SSD(b)/AFMD(o)/AFETR/RAEM(c)/ESD(t) GW/WS

ACCESSION NR: AR4045184

8/0289/64/000/007/0050/0050

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 7.51.388

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. L.; Kolojnyets, Ye. V.; Plyneva, V. T.; Sergeeva, G. A.

TITLE: Anomalous large diurnal and semidiurnal cosmic ray intensity variations of 22 October - 2 November 1959

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luch. No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 126-138

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray variation, solar plasma, solar cosmic ray, galactic cosmic ray, geomagnetic field, cosmic ray diurnal variation, magnetic storm

TRANSLATION: Observational data from 23 stations of the world network of cosmic ray stations have been used to investigate the anomalously large diurnal and semidiurnal cosmic ray intensity variations during the period 22 October - 2 November 1959. The entire observation period was broken down into 5 intervals: 1--quiet days, averaged for 21-22 October; 2, 3, 4--disturbed days separately for 27, 28 and 29 October, respectively; 5--averaged data for the quiet days 1 and 2 November 1959. Data for 30 and 31 October were

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L 17130-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045184

not used in the analysis because on those days there was a sharp world intensity decrease associated with a large magnetic storm with a sudden commencement. The authors determined the latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of the amplitude and phase of the first and second harmonics of the diurnal variation and also the energy spectrum of the particles responsible for the discussed effects. It is concluded that the cause of the observed diurnal variations cannot be a local source associated with changes in the geomagnetic field. It is more probable that the sought-for cause is the anisotropic modulation of galactic cosmic rays by streams of solar magnetized plasma which engulfed the earth during the period 27-29 October, although only the diffuse part of the plasma streams with a low density of kinetic energy was involved. Bibliography with 6 items. L. Dorman.

SUB CODE: AA, ES

ENCL: 00

Cord

2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012808

S/2961/63/000/005/0103/0115

AUTHORS: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Increase in the intensity of cosmic rays during the minimum of the Forbush effect

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 103-115

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray intensity, Forbush effect, Forbush effect minimum, magnetic storm, magnetic storm principal phase, frozen in magnetic field, corpuscular stream, high latitude particle flux, particle hardness threshold

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of the events occurring on 21--25 October 1958, when the intensity of the cosmic rays increased strongly at the minimum of the Forbush effect, which coincided in time with the principal phase of a magnetic storm. An analysis of the experi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012808

mental and theoretical data has shown that on 23 October 1958 the increase in intensity of the neutron component had a local character. A correlation exists with the horizontal component of the magnetic field of the earth at high latitudes, but the field cannot exert an appreciable influence on high-energy cosmic particles. It is suggested that the increase in cosmic rays at the minimum of the Forbush effect during the time of the principal phase of the magnetic storm, when the maximum decrease in the horizontal component of the magnetic field of the earth is observed, can be due to three factors which may act either separately or in conjunction: (a) inhomogeneity of the magnetic fields frozen in the corpuscular streams, (b) additional particle flux at high latitudes, transported in the traps of the magnetic fields frozen in the corpuscular streams, and (c) variation of the hardness threshold with decreasing magnetic field of the earth. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

S/2961/63/000/005/0005/0061

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Variations of the intensity and anisotropy of cosmic rays during world-wide magnetic storms and auroras at low latitudes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodn. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 5-61

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray anisotropy, Forbush effect, corpuscular streams, low latitude aurora, primary particle energy, Forbush effect spectrum, diurnal cosmic ray variation, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: The various effects of magnetic storms and cosmic rays for 1957--1959 are investigated using data of the world network of neutron monitor stations. These include the spectra of the Forbush

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

effect, the properties of the corpuscular streams which cause magnetic storms, the diurnal and semidiurnal variations and low-latitude auroras (in Kazakhstan). It is found that for primary particle energies ~ 15 BeV the Forbush-effect spectra can be represented by constants ranging from 0.08 to 0.2. In some cases the amplitudes of the diurnal and semidiurnal variations of the cosmic rays can increase or decrease during magnetic storms, and the phase may shift towards either the morning or evening hours. For the majority of cases, however, there is a tendency for the amplitude to increase during magnetic storms and for the maximum time to shift to the morning. Auroras are observed at low latitudes mainly during the minimum of the Forbush effect at the instant when the magnetic field is minimal. The low-latitude auroras are connected with the corpuscular streams that approach the earth most closely. The various experimental data are interpreted. Although the phenomena considered are very complicated and the variation of the cosmic-ray anisotropy exhibits peculiarities in each specific case the observed data do

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

display a common feature, namely a general tendency for the time of the diurnal-variation first-harmonic maximum of the shift towards the evening hours on going from low to high geomagnetic latitudes. The strongest dependence of the first harmonic maximum time on the geomagnetic latitude is observed in this case before the magnetic storm and after the intensity of the cosmic rays has resumed its normal level. The latitude dependence weakens greatly during the time directly following the principal phase of the magnetic storm. The results are interpreted in light of the hypothesis that there are two sources of anisotropy during magnetic storms, one acting on the cosmic-ray particle trajectories outside the sphere of the influence of the geomagnetic field, and the other a nearby source associated with the asymmetrical variation of the geomagnetic field as the latter interacts with the plasma of the corpuscular streams. Orig. art. has: 66 figures, 19 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 3/4

PIVNICERU, Ioan, economist

Development of the shoe industry during the years of the
people's regime. Industria usorara 11 no.5:225-227 May '64.

5/276/63/000/002/045/052
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Bauer, Tetibor, and Pivnichka, Vatslav

TITLE: Technological and design advantages of LKP-400 type press for stamping

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1963, 17, abstract 2V100 (Chekhosl. tyazhelaya prom-st', no. 7, 1962, 26-30)

TEXT: For cold extrusion of steel parts in mass production the 400t LKP-400 press (CSSR) has been designed giving the possibility of working with the rated force on a considerable section of the stroke which makes it possible in one operation to produce parts which on other presses are stamped in 2 operations. The number of strokes is 20/min which at a 50% utilization of the number of strokes enables one to produce about 600 parts per hour. The slide bar stroke is 40mm, the maximum height from the table to the slide bar is 900mm. The press is driven by an electric motor by means of a tex- rope drive on the flywheel mounted on the drawing-in shaft on which a multi- disc clutch and a brake are also arranged. From the drawing-in shaft the

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S/276/63/000/002/045/052
A052/A126

Technological and design...

motion is transmitted to the intermediate shaft on which there is a shearing torsional-moment safeguard of the press. The intermediate shaft is connected by means of a gear drive with the eccentric shaft of the press. In the slide bar there is a overload safeguard responding to a 25% overload. The press has an electropneumatic control. The press is furnished with a pump for cooling the tool and with guide blocks controlling its own operation as well as that of devices automating the charging of blanks. The press has a cast built-up frame connected with stretching bolts. The press can operated on single and automatic strokes. The device for charging blanks and removing parts from the press can have an independent drive or be driven by the moving elements of the press. Examples of parts extruded on the press are given: a socket of 75mm external diameter, a ball end with a 62mm ball and various piston pins. There are 10 figures.

A. Zverev

(Abstractor's note: Complete translation.)

Card 2/2

PIVNIK, A.

Ideological diversion of West German monopolies. Vnesh.
torg. 43 no.1:19-23 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

BRON, V.A.; SIMONOV, K.V.; PIVNIK, L.Ya.; PETROV, V.K.; BARVINSKIY, B.V.

Lining the walls of 100-ton arc furnaces with magnesite brick
and a spinel binding. Stal' 23 no.6:519-523 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

KOPACOVA, Libuse, PhDr., ScS. (Bratislava, Karlova 8); VRBA, Genex;
PIVNIK, Ladislav; SKARDA, Rudolf.

Histological changes in the muscle and nerve tissue after
application of depot local anesthetics. Acta pharm 6:
113-125 '62

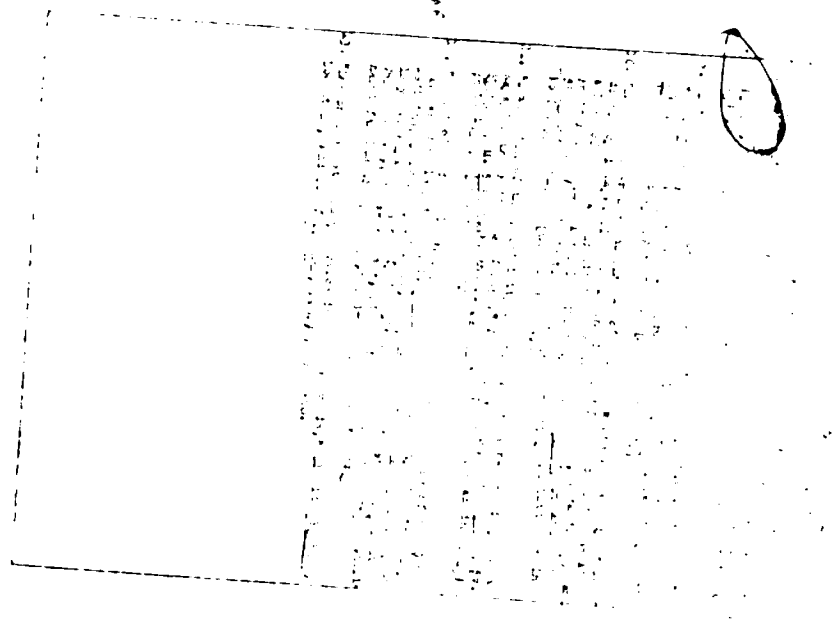
1. Katheder für Pharmakodynamik und Toxikologie, Pharmazeutische
Fakultät, Bratislava (for Kopacova). 2. Katheder für Pharmako-
logie, Fakultät der veterinären Medizin, Brno (for all others).

PIVNIK, Ladislav, MUDr.

Differential diagnosis of the affects of the central nervous system of swine. IV. Histopathological changes in the central nervous system of young stunted pigs. Veterinarni medicina 6 no.12:921-926 '61.

1. Katedra pro patologickou morfologii a fyziologii, Veterinarni fakulta, Vysoka skola zemědělska, Brno.

17/11/11, 1

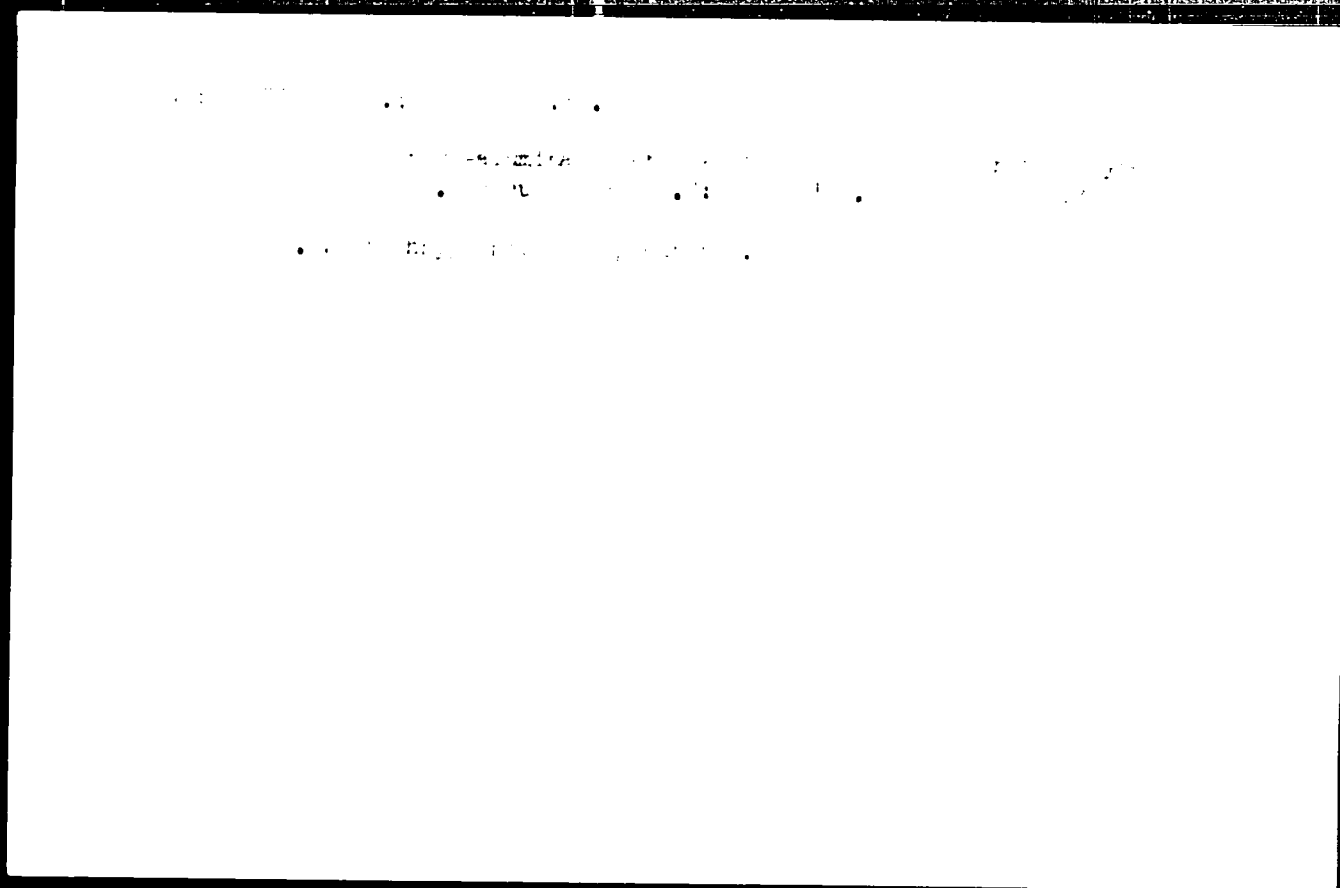


1/1
... references. (Manuscript received 27 May 66).

PIVNIK, L. E.

Reasons for dispensary service for skin disease patients. Sov. zdrav.
Kir. no. 1:42-45 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo respublikanskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansara (glavnyy vrach - I.P. Bragin).
(KIRGHIZSTAN--VENEREAL DISEASES)
(KIRGHIZSTAN--SKIN--DISEASES)



KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; PIVNIK, L.Ya.

Character of the disintegration and methods of increasing the
durability of electric furnace linings. Ogneupory 28 no.6:
259-269 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Electric furnaces)
(Refractory materials)

KARLICHEVA, M.N.; PIVNIA, L.Ya.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; Prinsipal'nyy
FLEROVA, Ye.I.

Service of concrete on a base of high-alumina cement in electric
furnace arches. Ogneupory 27 no.4:166-171 '62. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory concrete) (Electric furnaces)

L 37748-66

EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI

IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6016651

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/001/0044/0052

AUTHORS: Bron, V. A.; Diyesperova, M. I.; Pivnik, L. Ya.

ORG: Eastern Institute for Refractories (Vostochnyy institut ogneporov)

TITLE: The effect of the composition of granular and dispersed components of chromite-magnesite and periclase-spinel products on their properties and behavior with respect to interaction with iron oxides

SOURCE: Ognepory, no. 1, 1966, 44-52

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, refractory compound, refractory oxide, refractory product, chromium oxide, iron oxide, magnesite, magnesium oxide, chemical composition

ABSTRACT: The effect of composition on the properties of granular and dispersed chromite-magnesite and periclase-spinel refractories was studied. The interaction of the refractories with oxides of iron was also determined. The effect of iron oxide on the stability of the refractories was determined by the method of M. I. Diyesperova and V. A. Bron (Trudy Vostochnogo instituta ogneporov, vyp. 5, 1964), and the microstructure of the refractories was studied. The experimental results are tabulated, and photographs of the microstructure of specimens are presented. It was found that the composition of the granular and dispersed components has a great influence on the properties of the refractories. Magnesite-chromite refractories formed by introduction of part of the chromite component in the dispersed form show a greater stability towards iron oxide than specimens derived from granular chromite. The periclase-spinel

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refractories, as compared with the magnesite-chromite refractories, exhibit (for the same degree of dispersion) a higher deformation temperature, lower porosity, lower gas permeability and a considerably higher stability towards the loosening effect of iron oxide. G. S. Krotova participated in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

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ISAKOV, P.F.; SKRYTIN, L.I.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.; MAKARENKO, V.I.;
BOL'SHUKHIN, V.S.; PIVNIK, M.M.; CHUDAKOV, V.D.; YAKOVLEV,
G.S.;

[DET-250 diesel-electric tractor; its construction and operation] Dizel'-elektricheskii traktor DET-250; ustroistvo i
ekspluatatsia. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 479 p.
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TIKHOMIROV, Boris Anatol'yevich; PIVNIK, Sarra Abramovna;
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[Pinus pumila; biology and utilization]Kedrovyi stlanik;
biologiya i ispol'zovanie. Magaden, Magadanskoe knizhnoe
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L 33381-66 Exp(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) LIP(c) DS
ACC NR: AP6021433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0031/0032

INVENTOR: Ruvinskiy, L. G.; Gantman, S. A.; Petrova, G. N.; Pivnik, Ye. D. 16
E

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for manufacturing electrodes for chemical power sources. Class 21,
No. 182199

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 31-32

TOPIC TAGS: electrode manufacturing equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an automatic machine for manufacturing
electrodes for chemical power sources, e.g., positive electrodes for silicofluoro-

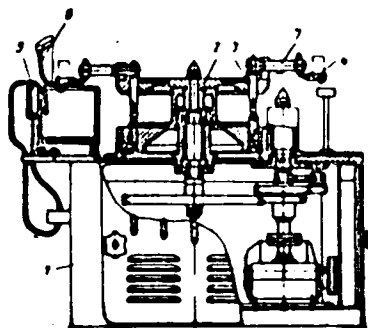


Fig. 1. Machine for manufacturing electrodes
for chemical power sources

1 - Frame; 2 - drum with drive; 3 - sliding
blocks; 4 - combs; 5 - tanks with solutions;
6 - suction; 7 - rods.

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